Gazette of the United States.

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FOR THE GAZETTE OF THE UNITED STATES.

MR. FENNO,

A "Friend to Juſtice" has thought proper to come forward in your Gazette of the 30th ult. in a publication which it is well for him is not very long. The ignorance and preſumption which it diſplays, had otherwiſe precluded it admiſſion into your paper.

He appears to think that the people of America will "read and judge" for themſelves. In this he is right. As *one* of the *people*, I *read* and *judge* for myſelf; and I ſhall make no ſcruple to declare, that when I *read* this author's piece, I *judged* it to be the production of ſome petty ſcribbler (ſuch as he characterizes Publicola's opponents, of which, for aught I know, he may be *one*) who comes forward in the papers "merely to bring himſelf into notice." Let the good people of America pay no attention therefore to a performance written with ſuch contemptible views. The author's vanity is ſufficiently gratified by ſeeing his piece *in print*; and his end in writing it is accompliſhed. He did not write from principle, as an honeſt man and patriot would do, nor did he care how he bewildered his countrymen, by his raſh and unfounded aſſertions on ſo important a ſubject.

The "Friend to Juſtice" ventures to ſay, that the Vice-Preſident is *not* the author of the pieces ſubſcribed "Publicola." This may be true; but I believe the "Friend to Juſtice" knows no more whether the Vice-Preſident wrote them, than the people of Greenland do—notwithſtanding our author has the "beſt authority" for what he ſays. The dignity of truth has often been violated, by thoſe who had the "beſt authority" for doing it.

Our bold author *will* alſo venture to aſſert, that "there is not a ſentiment in the writings of *Publicola* which can juſtify the charges of ARISTOCRACY made againſt him, or in the ſmalleſt degree infringe the liberties of the people." This aſſertion need only be pointed out, that its falſehood may be expoſed and reprobated. The writings of "Publicola" are "ariſtocratical" in the higheſt degree, and would be extremely dangerous, did not "the good ſenſe of the people of this country enable them to judge" and diſcern their pernicious tendency. Very likely the "Friend to Juſtice" may have *only* ſimply *erred* here; for I do not believe that he knows what the term "ariſtocracy" means.

"Publicola" is likely to meet with his deſerts; nor can the *feeble* "Friend to Juſtice" reſcue him from the "ſtings" which evil actions leave behind them.

Let me amicably part with the "Friend to Juſtice," and adviſe him never more to take up his pen, until he underſtands his ſubject—never *wantonly* to write for his own amuſement, but always to write on the ſide of truth, and with a view to benefit his country. By purſuing this conduct, he will gain the approbation of the public—he will gain what is infinitely more delicious an enjoyment, *the approbation of his own heart*—and, inſtead of the ſtrictures, he will gain the approbation of

A FRIEND TO TRUTH.

A view of the number of Inhabitants, and conſumption of Proviſions, in London, from a late calculation.

THERE are in and near the city of London, one hundred alms-houſes, twenty hoſpitals and infirmaries, three colleges, ten public priſons, fifteen fleſh markets, one ditto for live cattle, two for herbs, and twenty-three for corn, coals, hay, &c. fifteen inns of court, twenty-ſeven public ſquares, forty-nine halls for companies, eight public or free ſchools, 131 charity ditto, which provide education for 5054 poor children, 207 inns, 447 taverns, 551 coffee-houſes, 5975 ale houſes, 1000 hackney-coaches, 400 hackney-chairs, 7000 ſtreets, lanes, courts, and alleys, and 130,000 dwelling houſes, containing one million of inhabitants.

Proviſions conſumed annually.

Black cattle, - - -	93,274
Sheep and lambs,	
Calves, - - - -	194,760
Swine, - - - -	186,932
Pigs, - - - - -	52,120
Poultry and wild fowl innumerable.	
Mackarels ſold at Billinſgate,	14,740,000
Oyſters, buſhels, - -	105,530
Small boats, with cod, haddock, whitings, beſides great quantities of river and ſalt fiſh,	11,431

FROM THE ARGUS.

MR. HOWELL,

A WRITER in one of the New-York papers, under the ſignature of PHILODEMOS, who has undertaken to anſwer ſome of the ſentiments advanced by Mr. ADAMS, in his "*Defence of the American Conſtitutions*," in his 3d number, introduces a quotation from the xxxi letter of the firſt volume with theſe words—"The main drift of "Mr. Adams's book, is to ſhew us the utility "and neceſſity of different ORDERS of men, and "an *equilibrium* of powers and privileges." Soon after follows another to the ſame effect from the 8th page of the preface. With certain reſtrictions, no perſon, who ever attentively read the writings of that gentleman, could preſume to diſpute the truth of this aſſertion.—The expreſſion "orders of men," as applied by Mr. Adams to this country, I preſume was never intended to convey the idea of a ſuperior race of men, or diſtinct ſpecies of beings; neither can it mean an hereditary order. There undoubtedly are in America, as in every other country under Heaven, different claſſes, ranks, degrees or orders of men, and things; yet there is no phyſical neceſſity, that any of them ſhould be hereditary. One inſtance alone has ever been afforded by this country of an hereditary order of men. This diſtinction now no longer exiſts.—It is aboliſhed, without leaving a ſingle example to prove that it ever had a being. Mr. Adams evidently inculcates "the utility and ne "ceſſity of different orders of men, and an e- "quilibrium of powers and privileges," in oppoſition to the ſentiments of Mr. *Turgot*, in his letter to Dr. *Price*, where he obſerves that "he "is not ſatisfied with the Conſtitutions which "have hitherto been formed for the different "States of America. By moſt of them, the cuſ- "toms of England are imitated without any "particular motive. Inſtead of collecting all "authority into one centre, that of the nation, "they have eſtabliſhed different bodies; a bo- "dy of Repreſentatives, a Council, and a Go- "vernor; becauſe there is in England, a Houſe "of Commons, a Houſe of Lords, and a King. "They endeavour to balance theſe different "powers, as if this equilibrium, which, in En- "gland, may be a neceſſary check to the enor- "mous influence of Royalty, could be of any "uſe in Republicks, founded upon the equali- "ty of all the citizens, and as if eſtabliſhing "different ORDERS of men, was not a ſource of "diviſions and diſputes."

Had the people of America, in complaiſance to this opinion, at once determined utterly to aboliſh the forms of governtment, which then exiſted, collected all authority into one centre, A NATIONAL ASSEMBLY; their motives and principles might have been much more conformable to thoſe of Mr. Turgot, but how much leſs advantageous to themſelves, every one will decide, as ſhall prove beſt adapted to their intereſts. Happy for that gentleman, it pleaſed GOD to take him from this world, before he had an opportunity of experiencing the pernicious conſequences of his ſyſtem upon his own country.

But what is the ſignification of different orders of men, as uſed by Mr. Turgot? It evidently means no more, than ſeparate bodies, or diſtinct branches of government.—And in no other ſenſe is it uſed by Mr. Adams, when applied to this country.

Our National Government conſiſts of thoſe "three orders, and an effectual balance between them," which are conſidered indiſpenſable in every American Conſtitution. Our national Senate, appointed by the State Legiſlatures, is a diſtinct order from the Houſe of Repreſentatives, appointed, or choſen by the people. The Senate may be ſaid to repreſent, Repreſentatives of the people; the Houſe are the immediate Repreſentatives. The Preſident of the United States is a diſtinct order from the Senate, equally with the King of England from the Houſe of Lords. Theſe orders differ eſſentially in one very important point, that of hereditary deſcent.—but ſurely there is not a ſingle advantage, power, or privilege, of any kind, withheld from either order in our government, merely becauſe they cannot deſcend.

The Governor, Council, Senate and Houſe of Repreſentatives in this State, are each of them different orders of men, whoſe authority is delegated to them for one year. Upon the expiration of their terms, the orders are extinct. When a new election takes place, the orders revive, though, perhaps, not in the ſame perſons with which they expired. To render it ſtill more evident that Mr. Adams had no idea of a diſtinct order of men, as ſuch; I ſhall take the liberty to uſe his own words in the firſt volume of his Defence, letter xxiii.

"In every country we have found a variety "of orders, with very great diſtinctions. In "America, there are different orders of offices, "but none of men; out of office, all men are of "the ſame ſpecies, and of one blood, there is "neither a greater, nor a leſſer nobility—Why "then accuſed of eſtabliſhing different orders "of men?" From this paſſage, it is evident, that an order of nobility, nor any kind of hereditary diſtinction was ever intended.——Words of inheritance, are by no means neceſſary qualifications in the character of an order or office; on the contrary, the *moſt worthy*, ſhould be terms of conveyance, and *election* the method of inveſtiture, or induction. A ſentiment, or expreſſion, was ſcarcely ever committed to paper, that did not contain ſome word, admitting different ſignifications, and variety of conſtructions;—perhaps no example will better illuſtrate this truth, than the word—ORDER.

It is worthy of obſervation, that a majority of the writers in newſpapers thoughout the continent, addreſs themſelves to the readers of newſpapers, rather than readers of books; ſuppoſing that the generality of people will implicitly confide in their aſſertions, without conſulting originals—This method is undoubtedly favorable to their productions; for to men of reading, and real information, both the writings and their authors are equal objects of pity and commiſeration. The whole ſyſtem of theſe writers, appears ſimilar to that of a merchant, attempting to diſpoſe of adulterated liquors, by giving them a ſuperior recommendation to thoſe which are pure.———I wiſh a more ſalutary ſyſtem to be heard in oppoſition.—Its brevity will probably be the beſt recommendation. If health of body, and tranquility of mind be objects worthy of conſideration; my advice, as a Phyſician and Divine, would be this:—Never attempt to allay thirſt at an impure ſtream, when the waters of the fountain are ſo much more pleaſant, wholeſome and palatable, and ſo eaſily obtained.—If this preſcription does not anſwer the purpoſe for which it is intended, well may we exclaim—*O cæcas hominum mentes!—O pectora cæca!*

NEW LIGHT.

DESCRIPTION OF A MACHINE

For reſtoring Reſpiration to Perſons Drowned, or otherwiſe Suffocated.

[*Invented by M. Roland, Profeſſor of Natural Philoſophy at the Univerſity of Paris.*]

LET there be made a double bellows, the middle board being common to both. In the centre of each external board, or back, pierce a round hole for the inſertion of a valve. The extremity or point of this double bellows muſt be cemented into a copper box, including two valves, which communicate with the inſide of the bellows. The cover of this copper box, which ſcrews on with an intermediate piece of leather, is ſhaped like a funnel, to the pipe of which is joined a flexible tube, made of ſpiral wire covered with a gummed taffaty, with an ivory pipe at the end, to be inſerted into the noſtril. If you rather chooſe to introduce it into the mouth, the ivory pipe may be flattened a little. Each of theſe four valves conſiſts of a copper neck, cloſed at one end by a piece of gummy taffaty, larger than the bore of the neck, and hinged by a ſtrong ſilken thread, wound round the neck, ſo that the valve opens when you blow into the tube. Theſe valves fit into other copper tubes fixed into the bellows; but ſo diſpoſed, that the two external, and the two internal valves may open, the one inward, the other outward, ſo as to work alternately. The two valves within the box communicate with the bellows through one common tube. Having fixed the ivory pipe of the flexible tube in the noſtril of the ſubject, you gently open the bellows, by which operation the bad air in the lungs will be drawn out into one half of the bellows, and the other filled with atmoſpheric air. You then cloſe the bellows, the atmoſpheric air will thus be forced into the lungs, and that air, which was drawn out of the lungs, will eſcape. By thus continuing the operation, you will oblige the lungs to perform the act of inſpiration and expiration, and gradually induce the organ to reſume its function, if the ſubject be not abſolutely dead. The operator muſt be very careful not to proceed with too much precipitation. If you chooſe to apply dephlogiſticated air inſtead of atmoſpheric, it is eaſy to perform a communication with one of the external valves, from a bladder, ſecured by a cock, containing that air.

RECIPE FOR INFLAMED SORE EYES.

WHITE Vitriol, one dram, acid elixir of vitriol, twenty drops, and boiling water, one pint: Put the white vitriol into the water, and when near cold, add the drops, and after add one large table ſpoonful of brandy, or very good old rum. If the above is found too ſtrong, weaken each quantity drawn off for uſe, with more or leſs roſe water.—Great benefit has been experienced by the above, in ſeveral recent inſtances.

FROM THE PROVIDENCE GAZETTE.

To the FREEMEN *of the Town of* PROVIDENCE.

"Full many a gem, of pureſt ray ſerene,
"The dark unfathom'd caves of Ocean bear;
"Full many a flower is born to bluſh unſeen,
"And waſte its ſweetneſs on the deſart air."

ON Monday next the petition of a number of reſpectable inhabitants, preferred to the laſt Town-Meeting, will be diſcuſſed, and the report of your School Committee heard.

An object of ſuch importance demands attention. Patriotiſm and charity muſt awake the attention of the rich and the poor.

Let all reflect on the great and manifeſt advantages, to be derived from an adoption of the meaſure propoſed by the petition. Let the patriotiſm of all induce them zealouſly to forward an attempt to ſecure our political felicity, by giving to the riſing generation the means of acquiring a knowledge of the nature of civil liberty, and of the meaſures to be adopted to perpetuate the enjoyment of it.

A ſyſtem, giving to all equal opportunity for the acquiſition of knowledge, would tend more toward eſtabliſhing in practice the theoretical rights of men, than all our Conſtitutions or Bills of Rights. The ſavage is inferior to the citizen in proportion to their advantages in point of education.

The ſame cauſe, in civilized life, works the ſame difference. —The ſon of the rich man, enjoying all poſſible aſſiſtances from inſtructors und books, is more powerful in mental acquiſitions than the ſon of the poor man, from whom the hand of penury, and the coldneſs of charity have withheld the means of perfecting his powers.

Had the latter poſſeſſed equal advantages, he had, perhaps, demonſtrated to the world, that not birth and rank, but education and merit, produce in ſociety the only rational inequality.

All other inequalities ſhould, if poſſible, be remedied; but never can be remedied, while children, at the firſt dawn of reaſon, and through their whole lives, ſee ſuch diſtinctions as now prevail in point of education,—The unhappy being, who finds his inſtruction neglected and diſcouraged by the world, muſt ſurely think, that nothing uſeful could be expected from *him*, or that inſtruction had no power over the faculties of *his* ſoul.—— Is he in fact a genius of the firſt rank?—He will then either waſte his powers in indolence—or, from the irreſiſtible efforts of his genius to activity, will become great in vice, and fall abhorred by the virtuous, a miſerable example of the depravity of man

On the preſent ſyſtem of education, the mental powers of about a third part only of its citizens are ever known to ſociety. The reſt are not even tried. From this third part alone can the people chooſe their magiſtrates, or fill up the profeſſions of the liberal arts.

In caſe a plan could be deviſed, by which the whole riſing generation might be placed nearly on a level in the means of acquiring knowledge, they would proceed equably, till by the operation of an emulative ambition the naturul and rational inequality ſhould be produced.

Here *every* genius would be tried—every faculty exerciſed—*every* talent exerted—the moſt brilliant and uſeful diſcovered—and the body of men beſt qualified for the diſcharge of important duties ſelected, not from a *third part* only, but from *the whole*. Upon a plan of this ſort, the ſuperior mind, which on the preſent ſyſtem is loſt to the world, would come forward to his ſtation, which might otherwiſe be occupied by his natural inferior.

To diffuſe a general knowledge of the moſt uſeful learning—to place in ſuch a ſituation the native diamond, oft encruſted with ignorance, that the ſplendour of its rays may add luſtre to our day, is the object of the plan to be preferred on Monday by your School-Committee. By this plan a general ſyſtem is propoſed to be carried into effect, at the expence and under the direction of the town, by which *all* the children of the inhabitants will receive inſtruction in the *ſame ſchools*. This is not to be merely a *Free School*, to which thoſe whoſe pride will permit them to acknowledge their poverty may ſend their children, ſometimes to be taught, and oftener to be abuſed. This is to be inſtituted on the broad baſis of republican principles.——Here all the young freemen ſhall for once be equal; they will here all be inſtructed, and *alike* inſtructed, at the town's expence.—Here, placed at one fourm ,the children of the humble and of the high ſhall make trial of their genius; and at the termination of their exertions, the ſcholar ſhall be compenſated by the value of his acquiſitions, and the applauſe of his townſmen.

This is no viſionary ſcheme; it is not the offſpring of a heated imagination, or an itch for novelty. It is framed by our wiſeſt citizens, as an improvement on a plan long ago adopted, and ſucceſsfully adhered to, in other places, celebrated for their love of freedom and good government.

See its effects in the town of Boſton: I am credibly informed, that at leaſt ſix out of eight of their principal ſtateſmen, magiſtrates, lawyers and divines, owe the foundation of their eminence to ſchools of this kind. Without the aid of theſe, their parents, perhaps from poverty, had given them no education, or from ignorance of their talents had neglected to cheriſh them.

From the latter cauſe, frequently ariſes a moſt deplorable neglect of genius: But give the parent an opportunity to diſcover, without expenſe, the abilities of his child, and if the experiment ſucceeds agreeable to his wiſhes, he will uſe every exertion to forward his education, and thus from accident at firſt, and a certain parental pride or tenderneſs afterwards, his country may be benefited by a ſage philoſopher, or a wiſe politician.

My indulgent fellow-citizens will pardon the liberty I have taken, while I only add, that it is my earneſt requeſt, and in which I am joined by a very great number of more ancient and influential characters than myſelf, that every free male inhabitant, *heads of families* in a more eſpecial manner. would lay aſide other concerns, and attend on the Town-Meeting *next Monday*, in the afternoon, to conſider and decide on the important meaſure of eſtabliſhing *Town-Schools*. THE SHADE OF BUSBY.

FROM THE VERMONT GAZETTE.

QUALIFICATIONS which a REPRESENTATIVE to CONGRESS ought to poſſeſs.

1ſt. A Sufficient common intereſt with his conſtituents.

2. A general acquaintance with their intereſts and feelings.

3. He ſhould be a man of integrity firmneſs and honor.

4. He ſhould have information, and talents to communicate that information with eaſe and propriety.

5. He ſhould ſuſtain the character of being faithful to his employers, and perſevering in his meaſures; not eaſily diverted from his courſe. The pilot, who veers about with every guſt of wind, will inevitably endanger the ſhip.

6. He ſhould however have wiſdom to direct, and candor to influence him in every meaſure.

7. He ſhould be able to remember where he came from and to know where he has got to.

Should any man without proper qualifications procure himſelf to be elected, I will venture to predict, that he within two years will find himſelf in a very public place without his breeches.

VATES.

ANECDOTE.

SOME few years ſince, a counſellor Vanſittart, went the Oxford circuit, and that eminent and facetious counſellor, Mr. Bearcroft, went the ſame circuit. Mr. Bearcroft one day, in his uſual droll manner, told Vanſittart, he thought his name was rather too long, and tedious to pronounce: "Suppoſe, for ſhortneſs, we agree to call you *Van*, and leave out *ſittart*."——"With all my heart (ſays Vanſittart) if you'll do the ſame—ſtrike off the *croft*, and let us call you *Bear*."

FROM THE GENERAL ADVERTISER.

THERE are ſituations in life, which, being conſpicuous and elevated: never fail to bring with them as attendants,—envy and jealouſy. It will be needleſs to enquire into the effects which ſpring from theſe intereſted, reſtleſs and black paſſions. It is well known, that thoſe whoſe hearts are tainted with them, are watchful and eagle-eyed, and that they do not always miſs, with their pernicious darts, of wounding the moſt upright and patriotic.

There are others who may appear, from their ſtation in life, to be diveſted of theſe corroding paſſions, or at leaſt to have no motive originally of their own, but ſtill, from a deſire to ſupport their favorites, or from mere wantonneſs, or a kind of ſportive malignity, will join the reſt in a hue and cry, till the object of their chace is well worried, or altogether deſtroyed. It is the latter, by being moſt numerous, that are to be dreaded.—The former give the ſignal, and if they are powerful, enough will join their ſtandard.

Although ſucceſs does not always crown men of the above deſcription, and happy for mankind that it is ſo: yet it cannot fail of being frequently productive of bad conſequences to the perſon on whom the attack is made. His character muſt at leaſt ſuffer for a while—and why ſhould innocence bear with one pang inflicted by the hands of that demon—Envy? Such however, is the lot of mortals, that to live is to ſuffer. But let us hope for the beſt. We have ſeen the people artfully, and with uncommon perſeverance, miſled for a time; but no ſooner has reaſon and cool enquiry reſumed her juſt ſtation, than the man whoſe reputation was but the other day blaſted, riſes in eſtimation, as his integity and patriotiſm are known and underſtood, to the ſhame and confuſion of his enemies.

A man whoſe early and decided conduct in the cauſe of his country, whoſe great learning and abilities are acknowledged even by his oppoſers—a man whoſe integrity, probity and patriotiſm, have ſecured, and as they are ſtill in exiſtence, will continue to ſecure the approbation of his country—a man whoſe diſintereſtedneſs, mildneſs, and native good diſpoſition—I ſay, this man, and with theſe qualities, which ought at leaſt to have procured him civility, has, in the moſt open and unprovoked manner, been loaded with a torrent of abuſe. His oppoſers, in the moſt dogmatical manner have aſſerted him to be the author of a reply to Mr. Paine's rights of Man. The author, in his laſt number, has in the moſt unequivocal terms declared that the Vice Preſident had no concern whatever in the publication. His adverſaries, therefore, ought to be covered with confuſion, and the public ſhould reſent the injury done to a faithful old ſervant. Notwithſtanding the declaration of Publicola, there are thoſe who affect to believe the Vice Preſident ſtill to be the author, vainly hoping, by this feint, to gain a little reſpite from the ſhock that this untoward circumſtance has thrown them into. To them no doubt it has been a moſt unfortunate diſcovery! Their pens were already dipped in the gall, and they were reſolved to employ the remainder of the ſummer in exhauſting the ſtock.

ANTI-CALUMNIATOR.

WARSAW, May 11.

THE revolution ſo happily begun, will, according to all appearance, be completely conſolidated, without violence or tumult.

At Lubin, indeed, a weak, ineffectual ſhew of oppoſition to it, has been diſcovered; but in Great-Poland, all ranks and degrees of men applaud it with tranſport.

On the 8th inſt. the King, accompanied by all the Senators, Miniſters and officers of the crown, went on Horſeback to the church of the Holy Croſs, between multitudes of the citizens and others, by whom the ſtreets were lined. The air was rent by acclamations of *Vive le Roi, Vive la Nation!*

LONDON, May 31.

COINAGE OF ENGLAND.

The total amount of Gold coined during the preſent reign, up to the laſt trial of the Pix, in 1782, (adding to the above, the money coined from the year 1760, to the time of the Proclamation in 1774) was, in Guineas, 874, 106lb. Troy; in Half Guineas 96,255lb. and in Quarter Guineas (coined in the year 1762) 6,381lb. the value of which is—

Guineas -	40,842,602	14	0
Half Guineas -	4,497,514	7	0
Quarter Guineas -	298,152	7	6
Total Gold -	45,638,269	8	6
Silver coined during the ſame time, 22,132lb.	68,609	9	2
	45,706,878	17	8

Upwards of forty-five millions and a half, in the ſpace of leſs than thirty years; beſides the quantity of the coin of former Kings now current, of which it would be difficult to make any calculation.

The following is an authentic account of the nett produce of the Taxes, conſiſting of Cuſtoms, Exciſe, Stamps, and Incidents, paid into the Exchequer from Jan. 5th, 1786, to Jan. 5th, 1791.

Taxes from	£.	s.	d.
Jan. 5, 1786, to Jan. 5, 1787,	12,389,555	1	1
Jan. 5, 1787, to Jan. 5, 1788,	12,923,134	17	2
Jan. 5, 1788, to Jan. 5, 1789,	13,007,642	18	4
Jan. 5, 1789, to Jan. 5, 1790,	13,433,063	11	3
Jan. 5, 1790, to Jan. 5, 1791,	14,072,978	19	7
To theſe add the yearly amount of land and malt taxes, not included in the above,	2,700,000	0	0

Hence it is clear, that the public income for the laſt year has amounted to the aſtoniſhing ſum of nearly Seventeen Millions! Taking, therefore, Fifteen Millions for the average expenditure of the year, there will be a ſurplus of almoſt Two Millions towards the liquidation of the National Debt.

This ſtatement exhibits ſuch a progreſſional increaſe of revenue as promiſes to alleviate the public burthens, and to advance the country to a ſtate of unexampled ſplendor and proſperity.

The difference in the produce of the Tobacco revenue, between the laſt and preceding years exceeds 100,000l.

Of the benefits ariſing from the extenſion of the Exciſe upon Wines, the public will judge, when they are informed, that there were but 19,000 pipes of port imported into this kingdom in 1786, and in the laſt year above 42,000; and yet ſtrange to tell! there was as much wine under the denomination of port thought to be drank then as now.

JUNE 3.

Accounts were received yeſterday at the Secretary of State's office, by way of France, that the plague rages with dreadful havoc in that part of Turkey next to the Mediterranean, inſomuch, that in a ſmall diſtrict, a thouſand perſons have died in a day.

June 6. The preſs upon the river has, within theſe few nights, been much leſs active than for ſeveral weeks before.

Notwithſtanding the aſſertions in ſome of the prints to the contrary, we are aſſured that the laſt diſpatches from Berlin, which arrived on Wedneſday, are *not* of a pacific tendency.

Letters from Peterſburg bring accounts of the aſtoniſhing activity with which the Empreſs has prepared her fleets. All the Britiſh officers in her ſervice have been replaced by French gentlemen, on the recommendation of the Prince of Naſſau.

According to the laſt accounts, the Ruſſian forces conſiſted of 537,898 men.

June 12. A letter from Portſmouth, June 6, ſays, "If the negociation carrying on with Ruſſia does not take a different turn from what is at preſent apprehended, part of the fleet will ſail for Leith Roads the firſt fair wind after Wedneſday next."

A letter from Portſmouth, dated June 1, ſays, "a moſt calamitous event has been prevented here by a timely diſcovery: a plan having been formed to fire our dock yards, by means of foreign incendiaries ſent to this country for that purpoſe. An expreſs received by the Commiſſioner, brought intelligence of the plot, with orders to take every precaution for the ſecurity of the dock-yards and arſenals."

The popular toaſt at preſent on board the fleet at Spithead, is, "Perſeverance to the Empreſs of Ruſſia."

Tranſlated for the INDEPENDENT GAZETTEER.

CAPE-FRANCOIS, JULY 7.

THE black and white cockades *will not take*; it ſeems that thoſe which appeared on Tueſday laſt at the Theatre were only put on for an experiment.

Some citizens *in the gallery* of the Provincial Aſſembly moved to ſend back to Bourdeaux, the firſt cargo of Negroes which ſhould enter into this port from thence: A number of other motions were made, which appeared dictated by deſpair.

The Preſident repreſented in the name of the Aſſembly, that the Colony alone had a right to expreſs the people's ſenſe of the meaſure. He informed them, that notice had been ſent to all the pariſhes of the decree of the 15th of May.

Some members moved addreſſes to the National Aſſembly, but nothing was deliberated upon.

An Addreſs of the Merchants of Bordeaux, to the Chambers of Commerce and Merchants of the French Colonies, on the ſubject of the decree of the National Aſſembly reſpecting the Negroes and Mulattoes, born of free parents, has been received.—It is couched in patriotic terms, and breathes a truly conciliatory ſpirit.—and recommends an acquieſcence in the Decree, as "a law juſt in its principles, beneficent in its diſpoſitions, and *irrevocable as the conſtitution of the empire*."

The Provincial Aſſembly of the north has decreed, that addreſſes ſhould be ſent to the National Aſſembly, to the directory of the department of Gironde (of which Bordeaux is the capital) and all the chambers of commerce in France. All thoſe addreſſes will tend to prove how the execution of the decree of the 15th of May, would prove hurtful to the ſecurity and proſperity of St. Domingo.

The white and black cockades have diſappeared, but the greateſt part of the citizens have laid by the national cockade.

The free peeple of colour are quiet. The order of the Board of Police, againſt diſturbers of the public peace, has eaſed the minds of thoſe who were the moſt alarmed, and the greateſt circumſpection has taken with them the place of their former terror.

There is now at the Cape, and in many other pariſhes of the province of the north, but one party. The citizens who reſpected the decrees of the National Aſſembly, and thoſe who executed them after their own manner, have united againſt the decree of the 15th of May. The Governor, who, in the eyes of many perſons, was conſidered as an Ariſtocrat, has pleaſed every one by manifeſting in his letter to the miniſter, his ſentiments reſpecting the National Laws concerning the colonies.

Gazette of the U.S. 1791

A Spaniſh free man of colour, named De la Torre, has informed the Provincial Aſſembly, that he renounced the benefit of the decree of the 15th of May, and demands their protection. His example has not been followed by any other.

Mr. L'HONOREY DUBUISSON, Printer of the paper entitled, *Le Moniteur Colonial*, from which we have given frequent extracts to our readers, died at Cape-Francois, by a fall from his carriage. He was a man of letters and an undaunted patriot. His paper continues to be carried on IN HIS NAME, out of reſpect to his memory. His friend M. CASTELLON is the preſent Editor.

PORTSMOUTH, (N.H.) July 28.

This morning Capt. CASS arrived in town with a company of fine hearty looking ſoldiers, enliſted at Exeter for the weſtern expedition; they make a ſhort ſtay here, and will receive any new recruits that may offer—They are this day to embark for Boſton, under the command of Enſign TILTON, and from thence to proceed on their way to the weſtern country.

RICHMOND, July 29.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman near the mouth of the French Broad, on the banks of the Hudſon, dated Treaty Ground, June 16, 1791.

"Preſuming you may wiſh to know how Governor Blount proceeds in the Treaty with the Cherokees, I take this opportunity to inform you that as yet no Cherokees have appeared, but there is now every reaſon to believe that the fulleſt repreſentation ever known of that nation will be in by the 20th, and that a good treaty will be formed. The Governor has had much difficulty in ſecuring a treaty, for he certainly has been oppoſed by more deſigning land jobbers, ſpeculators and abandoned miſcreants, who live among the Cherokees, than ever before fell to the lot of man."

Philadelphia, Auguſt 10.

A propoſition to enter into a *non diſtillation agreement* in order to counteract the exciſe, having been made to the diſtillers in Providence by *ſome* of the diſtillers in New-York,—a writer in a Providence paper, ſuggeſts the following queries on the occaſion:—Whether ſuch a meaſure has not a tendency to tarniſh and diſhonor the riſing credit of our country, in counteracting one of the beſt, moſt productive and moſt popular ſources of its revenue, agreed upon and eſtabliſhed by Congreſs, after the moſt careful and deliberate conſideration, at two different ſeſſions? Is this the moſt eligible mode of effecting what is ſaid to be deſired? Will Congreſs, the legiſlative body of a free and enlightened people *be driven*, by an agreement of this kind, to abandon the intereſt of their conſtituents collectively conſidered? If any thing is wrong, in the ſyſtem, Congreſs will undoubtedly be willing to hear and redreſs every well founded complaint: But before a meaſure which has the appearance of *ſo much temper*, as a non-diſtillation agreement, is adopted, ſome more feaſable mode of taxation ſhould be pointed out.

The tranſactions of the general government reſpecting the Indians, are and have been founded in juſtice and humanity—but the machinations of unprincipled land jobbers are the offſpring of fraud, treachery, and inſatiable avarice. The treaties that were formed under the old confederation, had for their object the ſecurity of the frontiers, and calming aad ſecuring the Indiaus in their unceded poſſeſſions; but the feeble arm of government was not ſufficient to reſtrain the rapacity of land ſpeculators, hence the *yellow* ſavages have too often found the treaties a feeble barrier to the murders and depredations of the *white* ſavages. But it is to be hoped that government will in future enforce the laws, and carry their benevolent plans, and the ſtipulations of their treaties, into prompt execution, by the ſtrong arm of power.

The late Revolution in Poland in favor of the liberties of that country, may juſtly be conſidered as another inſtance of the advantage derived to mankind from the independence of the United States, and the reference in the King's ſpeech to the new Conſtitution of this Republic, is a truly honorable teſtimony to the wiſdom and patriotiſm of the illuſtrious Convention which framed it.

A free preſs is eſſential to the preſervation of liberty; but a licentious preſs almoſt deſtroys the utility of printing:—for tho a free government will not attempt to ſuppreſs the fulleſt and freeſt diſcuſſion of public meaſures, yet a general circulation of lies and miſrepreſentations will ſooner or later deſtroy all confidence in the vehicles of public intelligence. The unbounded licence aſſumed by the French Printers and Editors of Paris, in canvaſſing public characters, muſt greatly confuſe and perplex the public mind. *Ariſtocrats* and *Democrats*, are equally the objects of the moſt virulent ſatire and abuſe—and the allegations are as poſitively denied as they are advanced; ſo that like oppoſing bodies in exact contact, both charges and denials fall to the ground. The National Aſſembly appears unmoved amidſt this claſhing of opinions, and ſteadily purſues its great object, the compleat organization of the government.

POLITICAL SKETCH.

[CONTINUED.]

THE benign influences of the general government are ſtrikingly apparent in the patriotic ſtate of New-Jerſey—the limits preſcribed on this occaſion will not admit of deſcending to particulars—ſufficient for the purpoſe of enforcing the truth of the obſervation, is that general tranquility of the ſtate which has been produced by the equalizing operation of the laws of the union. When New-Jerſey loſt her excellent Livingſton, ſhe repaired the breach by her Paterſon—a gentleman whoſe election was equally honorable to himſelf, and to his electors—May the *future* elections of our country be conducted with equal unanimity, moderation and wiſdom. The evil-eyed demon of jealouſy does not appear to have influenced on this occaſion—and the merit of an upright federal legiſlator, did not prove a diſqualification to ſerve the ſtate in the higheſt of its offices. New-Jerſey, as the connecting link between Philadelphia and New-York, with a laudable ſpirit of enterprize, is now engaged in plans to facilitate the communication from each to the other—and ſuch is the ardor with which theſe plans are proſecuted, that in a period not very remote, we may expect to ſee her enjoying immenſe advantages as the rewards of her exertions, from her bridges and improved roads;—while the general benefits derived to the community at large will excite ſurprize, and enkindle a laudable emulation in her neighbours.

In adverting to the ſituation of affairs in the ſtate of New-York, a cluſter of ideas ruſh on the mind. Tho' placed in the focus of the late war, the intrepidity and patriotiſm of the whigs of that ſtate, roſe ſuperior to an oppoſition, formidable both on account of internal and external enemies. How aſtoniſhingly has ſhe emerged from the effects of war and deſolation!—her circumſtances as a government, are the wonder and admiration of her ſiſter ſtates, and of the world! and if ſhe is juſt to herſelf, and will repoſe a decent and manly confidence in the wiſdom and advice of her beſt informed citizens, her abundant reſources will be applied to plans of ſuch public utility, as will be productive of advantages that cannot be calculated—but on the other hand, ſhould a contracted, heavy policy prevail, which ſhrinks from an *immediate* expence, that will be almoſt infinitely reimburſed, the wings of her fame and proſperity will be clipped, and ſtill keep her in the rear of her enterprizing rival, the ſtate of Pennſylvania.*

The natural advantages of this ſtate are ſo great, that a comparatively ſmall expence to improve them, would place her in a moſt eligible ſituation. Her recent acceſſion of territory, and increaſe of population, while they extend the ſphere of her trade and commerce, enhance her importance greatly in the political ſcale of the union.

The ſtate of Connecticut exhibits perhaps the moſt perfect model of a republican government, of any community that can be mentioned—and this is probably the caſe more from precedent and uſage, than any other circumſtances. In the late revolution ſhe bore a conſpicuous part; and in proportion to her population, furniſhed perhaps the greateſt number of diſtinguiſhed officers of any ſtate in the union—while her troops were of the beſt and braveſt veterans in the armies of the continent.

Her literary character is ſecond to none in the ſtates—and for uniting the *uſeful* with the *pleaſing* in fugitive ſpeculations, ſhe takes the lead, and ſets an example to all the reſt: Theſe ſpeculations are republiſhed thro' the union, and received with univerſal approbation. An incredible number of newſpapers is printed and circulated thro this ſtate—they are read by all the citizens—they underſtand and are tenacious of their rights, becauſe they are enlightened—and they are enlightened, becauſe the rays of learning illumine every part of their country—the means are acceſſible to all, without diſtinction.—Connecticut is making great progreſs in commerce, agriculture, and the uſeful arts—and is continually ſtrengthening her claim to that celebrity which ſhe has acquired as a manufacturing ſtate. [*To be continued.*]

* While the ſtate of Pennſylvania has appropriated upwards of 25,000l. currency, for the laudable purpoſe of promoting the intercourſe and navigation in the interior part of the State.—The Legiſlature of New-York, it is ſaid, has appropriated only *one thouſand* pounds for a ſimilar purpoſe.

SPECULATION.

WHAT magic this among the people,
That ſwells a maypole to a ſteeple?
Touch'd by the wand of ſpeculation,
A frenzy runs thro all the nation;
For ſoon or late, ſo truth adviſes,
Things muſt aſſume their proper ſizes—
And ſure as death all mortals trips,
Thouſands will rue their faith in SCRIPS.

REMARKABLE INSTANCE OF LONGEVITY IN A HORSE.

DIED—Laſt week at the Pennſylvania Hoſpital, the old horſe called *Braddock*; ſuppoſed to be about 41 or 42 years of age.

There is no reaſon to queſtion his being one of the horſes employed on the expedition of General Braddock in the year 1755. He was blind with age, and his teeth being fairly worn down with uſe, he was ſcarcely able to eat hay the laſt year of his life.

ABSURDITIES.

THAT the children of thoſe, who by a fortuitous concurrence of circumſtances, or by induſtry and the practice of the ſeverer virtues of economy, temperance and ſobriety, have acquired a fortune, ſhould be educated to the practice of ſimilar virtues, or any virtue whatever, in order to preſerve what their fathers have acquired *for them*.

That diſcipline ſhould be thought neceſſary to form the body or mind to activity, health and virtue—when other animals, which it muſt be acknowledged, are leſs manageable than the human ſpecies, are trained to uſefulneſs, without reſtraint, bit or bridle.

That vicious indulgences, idleneſs, profaneneſs, lying, baſeneſs and cruelty, ſhould be conſidered as indicative of an education that will lead to infamy, to depredations on ſociety, to ignominy and a premature death.

That the art of ſpeaking is better than the art of boxing—and that to inculcate the principles of juſtice, clemency, and ſenſibility on the minds of children, will probably make them better members of ſociety than the arts of petty peculation; a ſhameleſs contempt of the miſeries of the unhappy, and a ſavage delight in doing miſchief.

That learning, virtue, honor and fame, are the reſult of diſcipline, ſtudy and diligence—that the hill of ſcience is ſteep and difficult to aſcend—and that a total relaxation of all rule and order in ſociety, whether on the larger or ſmaller ſcale, is pregnant with diſgrace, diſappointment confuſion and ruin. IRONICUS.

Yeſterday arrived here from Rochefort, a French Ship of War of 24 guns,—having on board M. TERNANT, Ambaſſador of France to the United States.

Several of our Brethren of the Type, (ſays the Salem Gazette) are publiſhing in their papers, Mr. PAINE'S *Anſwer* to Mr. BURKE'S reflections on the French revolution—without having (as fair play would ſeem to dictate) firſt given their readers the reflections themſelves. We are ſorry to obſerve ſuch a partial diſpoſition reſpecting political diſcuſſions, in a country where ſo much has been ſaid in favor of free inquiry and impartial preſſes.

A COLUMN, 19 feet in circumference and 30 feet in height, was lately erected on the north end of Baker's Iſland, at the entrance of Salem harbour, as a land mark for mariners.

Another expedition from Kentuckey to the Indian Country is now in operation—it conſiſts of 500 men under the command of Col. Harriſon, who have marched from that State.

Died the 30th ult. at Harriſburgh, Mr. JOHN HARRIS, who was the proprietor of that borough—Mr. Harris was aged about 65 years, and was the firſt white man born on that part of the Suſquehannah.—At Hermitage, near Trenton, Mrs. MARY DICKINSON wife of the Hon. PHILEMON DICKINSON.

At Providence the Rev. JAMES MANNING, S. T. D. Preſident of Rhode-Iſland College.

From PELOSI's MARINE LIST.

ARRIVALS at the PORT of PHILADELPHIA.

Brig Miſſouri,	Boys,	Bilboa,
Sloop Ann,	Oſborne,	Antigua,
Ship Friendſhip,	Earl,	Belfaſt,
Barque, Philad. and Amſterdam Packet,	Rice,	Amſterdam,
Sloop Sophia,	Connell,	Curracoa,
Brig Mary,	Caſſady,	Londonderry,
Ship Diana,	Goodwin,	Rotterdam,
—— Favorite,	Eevers,	Rochelle,

Arrived at New-London, the Revenue Cutter Argus, Jonathan Maltbie, Eſq. commander, from Swagochee, who will ſoon proceed on a cruiſe, to deſtroy black fiſh, and protect the fair trader.

Brethren in Navigation, ſhun the appearance of *evil*, keep your loines girt with true faith, honor and honeſty.

Patience and perſeverance, are ſovereign remedies againſt all attacks. *T. Allen's Marine Liſt.*

PRICE CURRENT.—PUBLIC SECURITIES.

FUNDED DEBT.

6 pr. Cents	22/3 pr. £.	111⅓	pr. cent.
3 pr. Cents	13/ 13/3	66⅔	do.
Defered 6 pr. Cents	13/4 13/6	67½	do.

UNFUNDED DEBT.

Final Settl. and other Certificates	20/6	102½	do.
Indents	13/	65	do.
N. and S. Carolina debts,	18/6.		
Bank Subſcriptions,		165	Dollars.

CHILDS AND SWAINE

Have now in the Preſs, and in a few days will publiſh In a handſome Volume OCTAVO,

[PRICE ONE DOLLAR AND A HALF]

THE

L A W S

OF THE

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA;

Collated with, and corrected by, the original Rolls in the office of the Secretary of State, agreeably to a reſolve of Congreſs, paſſed the 18th February, 1791.

With a COMPLETE INDEX.

This volume will compriſe the Federal Conſtitution, the Acts of the three Seſſions of the Firſt Congreſs, and the Treaties:—alſo, the Declation of Independence, and ſundry Reſolves and Ordinances of Congreſs under the Confederation.

New-York, Auguſt 3.

☞ *The JOURNAL of the THIRD SESSION of the SENATE of the UNITED STATES, may be had of the Editor hereof.*

A YOUNG Gentleman, who was bred to buſineſs, and can be favorably recommended, intending to viſit the Manufactories in the South of France, the enſuing Winter, will accept of Orders for Goods, and execute them on a moderate Commiſſion.

N. B. He will continue there, if encouraged.——Applications directed to A. Z. and left at the Printers, will be punctually attended to.

Philad. Auguſt 6, 1791. (eptf)

PINTARD and BLEECKER,

PURCHASE and SELL all kinds of

Certificates & Public Securities,

On COMMISSION, at public and private ſale, on the following terms:

ON the ſpecie amount of all ſales or purchaſes at auction, *one eighth* per cent.

On ditto of all ſales or purchaſes at private ſale, on all ſums below 5000 nominal dollars, *one-half* per cent.; and on all ſums above 5000 nominal dollars, *one-fourth* per cent.

For receiving intereſt at the Loan-Office, *one* per cent.

For making tranſfers at ditto, *one dollar* each tranſfer.

☞ Such perſons throughout the United States, as may be pleaſed to favor the ſubſcribers with their orders, may rely on their being executed with *punctuality, fidelity and diſpatch*, as conſiderable experience in the public ſtocks, together with extenſive connections in the city of New-York and different parts of the continent, enable them to conduct their operations with peculiar advantages.

PINTARD & BLEECKER,
New-York, No. 57, *King-Street*.

March 15, 1791. (97 1aw 6m)

TAKE NOTICE.

THE MANAGERS of the NEWARK BRIDGE LOTTERY will begin paying the Prizes drawn in the Firſt Claſs on Monday the 11th of July, by which time the Tickets in the Second Claſs will be ready to deliver to applicants agreeable to the ſcheme.—To accommodate holders of Tickets undrawn in the Firſt Claſs, the ſame numbers in the Second Claſs will be lodged, if convenient, in the ſame places where the firſt were ſold, as ſoon as poſſible, and if not, ſuch holders muſt apply to the Manager who ſigned their Tickets. Such perſons will pleaſe to take notice, that application for renewal in the Second Claſs muſt be made before the 11th of Auguſt next.

JOHN N. CUMMING,
JESSE BALDWIN,
JOHN D. ALVEY,
} Managers.
of New-Brunſwick.

Newark, June 27, 1791. (1aw 1m)

PUBLIC SECURITIES,

BOUGHT and SOLD, on COMMISSION, by
SAMUEL ANDERSON,
Cheſnut-Street, next door to the Bank, No. 97.
MASSACHUSETTS SEMI-ANNUAL,
AND NEW-HAVEN
LOTTERY TICKETS,
To be had at the ſame place.

New-Haven Wharf Lottery.

THE Legiſlature of the State of Connecticut, at their ſeſſion in December laſt, granted a Lottery for the purpoſe of extending Union Wharf, in the harbour of New-Haven, to the channel; and appointed the ſubſcribers managers, who having given bond for the faithful diſcharge of their truſt, preſent the public with the following

SCHEME.

1	Prize of	10,000	Dollars, is	10,000
1		5000		5000
1		4000		4000
2		2000	are	4000
4		1000		4000
5		500		2500
12		200		2400
30		100		3000
45		50		2250
50		40		2000
61		30		1830
100		20		2000
140		10		1400
5390		8		43,120

5842 Prizes.
11658 Blanks.
17500 Tickets, at Five Dollars each, is 87500

NOT TWO BLANKS TO A PRIZE.

Subject to a deduction of twelve and a half per cent.

The public utility of extending this wharf, is too evident to require any comment, to thoſe who are acquainted with the town and harbour of New-Haven; to thoſe who are not, ſuffice it to ſay, that its beautiful ſituation is not ſurpaſſed, if equalled by any; being in the heart of a country, which may, with propriety, be ſaid to be the garden of America. The harbour lays open to the ſound but by reaſon of the flats, this wharf is neceſſarily extended to the channel, where ſhips can load and unload; and when compleated, will be the moſt extenſive and commodious wharf in America, the whole extent being about 3-4ths of a mile; and not only the mercantile intereſt of New-Haven and the towns adjacent, but the maritime intereſt of all the States will be benefited by it. The general wiſh that prevails in the minds of all claſſes of people, for the ſucceſs of this enterprize, together with the very great advantage which this ſcheme holds out to adventurers (there being more capital prizes for the number of tickets than any yet publiſhed in America) induce the managers to believe the tickets will meet with a ſpeedy ſale.

The drawing will poſitively commence at the State-Houſe, in New-Haven, on the 13th of September next, or ſooner, if the tickets are ſold.

A liſt of the fortunate numbers will be publiſhed, and the prizes paid on demand, by the managers. Thoſe prizes not called for in nine months after drawing, will be deemed as generouſly given for the uſe of the wharf, and appropriated accordingly.

MANAGERS:

JAMES RICE, MICHAEL TODD,
JEREMIAH ATWATER, ELIJAH AUSTIN,
JOSEPH DRAKE, JOSEPH HOWELL.

New-Haven, April 14, 1791.

☞ TICKETS in the above Lottery may be had at the Compting-houſe of Meſſrs. STEPHEN AUSTIN, and Co. corner of Front and Pine-Streets.

Who will pay the prizes which may be drawn by Tickets purchaſed of them in ſaid Lottery.

Tickets in the Maſſachuſetts Lottery that have drawn prizes, will be received in payment for the above tickets.

PHILADELPHIA, 20th July, 1791.

THE Commiſſioners appointed to receive Subſcriptions to the Bank of the United States, do hereby, agreeable to law, inform the Stockholders of the ſaid Bank, that an election for twenty-five Directors will be held at the City-Hall in Philadelphia, on Friday the 21ſt day of October next, at 10 o'clock in the morning.

THOMAS WILLING,
DAVID RITTENHOUSE,
SAMUEL HOWELL.

BOOKS.

CAREY, STEWART, and Co.

No. 22, NORTH-FRONT-STREET,
HAVE FOR SALE,

A large collection of BOOKS;

Among which are the following

AMERICAN EDITIONS.

LOVELASS on Bills of Exchange.
Clerk's Vade Mécum.
Gilbert's Law of Evidence.
Dallas's Reports.
Kirby's Connecticut Reports.
Conductor Generalis.

New Edinburgh Diſpenſatory.
Cullen's Firſt Lines of the Practice of Phyſic.
Ruſh's Medical Enquiries.
Brown's Elements of Medicine.
Buchan's Domeſtic Medicine, lateſt edition.
Clark on Diſeaſes of Horſes.
Gentleman's Pocket Farrier.

Oſterwald's Chriſtian Theology.
Riſe and Progreſs of Religion in the Soul.
Necker on Religious Opinions.
Fordyce's Addreſſes to Young Men.
——— Sermons to Young Women.
Poor Man's Help and Young Man's Guide.
Newton's Diſſertations on the Prophecies.
Lectures delivered by Soame Jenyns.
The Chriſtian Remembrancer.
Future State Eternal.
Ruſſel's Seven Sermons.
Jenyn's Internal Evidence of the Chriſtian Religion.
Beattie's Evidence of Ditto.
Think Well On't.
Devout Chriſtian's VadeMécum
Edwards's Hiſtory of Redemption.
——— on the Religious Affections.
——— againſt Chauncey.
Booth's Apology for the Baptiſts
Doway Tranſlation of the Vulgate Bible.
Enfield's Family Prayers.
Methodiſt Hymns.
Watts's Hymns and Pſalms.
Price's Sermons.

Ramſay's American Revolution
Hiſtory of America.
Morſe's Geography.
Siege of Gibraltar.
Shaw's Abridgement of Bruce's Travels.
Keate's Account of the Pelew Iſlands.
Life of Baron Trenck.
Smith's Wealth of Nations.
Paley's Moral Philoſophy.
Smellie's Philoſophy of Natural Hiſtory.
Nicholſon's Natural Philoſophy
Junius's Letters.

Pike's Arithmetic.
Gough's Arithmetic, altered by Workman.
Clark's Introduction to the making of Latin.
Dodſley's Fables.
P. Ovidii Naſonis Metamorphoſeon, l. X.
Philadelphia Latin Grammar.
Ruddiman's Rudiments.
Schoolmaſter's Aſſiſtant.
Seleſtæ è Veteri Teſtamento Hiſtoriæ.
Scott's Leſſons on Elocution.
Sargeant's Short Hand.
Wettenhall's Greek Grammar.
Young Man's Companion.
Catechiſm of Nature.
Hervey's Meditations.
Young's Night Thoughts.
Thomſon's Seaſons.
Rudiments of Taſte.
Klopſtock's Meſſiah.
Lavater's Aphoriſms.
Hale's Affectionate Epiſtles to his Children.
Beauties of Johnſon.
——— of Sterne.
Percival's Father's Inſtructions.
Lady's Advice to her Daughters.
Emma Corbet.
Accompliſhed Gentleman.
Ela, or the Deluſions of the Heart.
Adventures of Maria Cecilia.
Adventures of Alphonſo and Dalinda.
Beattie's Poems.
Conqueſt of Canaan.
Cheſterfield's Principles of Politeneſs.
Economy of Human Life.
Fables for the Ladies.
Freneau's Poems.
Mackenzie's Lounger.
More's Sacred Dramas.
Preſent for an Apprentice.

IMPORTED BOOKS.

Kennet's Roman Antiquities.
Trimmer's Sacred Hiſtory, 6 vols.
Nicholſon's Navigation.
Alexander's Experimental Enquiries.
——— Experimental Eſſays.
Huxham on Fevers.
Virtues and Efficacy of a Cruſt of Bread.
Edinburgh Pharmacopia.
Burke's Speeches and Political Tracts.
Beauties of the Britiſh Senate.
Davies's Dramatic Miſcellanies.
Miſs Murray's Mentoria.
Stuart's View of Society.
Richard Steele's Correſpondence
Man of the Moon, 2 vols.
Dramatic Pieces.
School Dialogues.
Andrews's Hiſtory of the American War, 4 vols.
New Annual Regiſter.
Vattel's Law of Nations.
Walker's Academic Speaker.
Life of Robinſon Cruſoe.
Saville's Miſcellanies.
School of Wiſdom.
Knox's Sermons, 2 vols.
Deſcription of 300 Animals.
Boyle's Voyages.
Sterne's Sentimental Journey.
The Apocrypha.
Marmontel's Beliſarius.
Journey through Sweden.
Dupaty's Travels.
Stretch's Beauties of Hiſtory.
Alliſon's Eſſay on the Nature and Principles of Taſte.

Philadelphia, Auguſt 6, 1791. (w&ſ3w 1aw6t)

Charleſtown (Maſſ.) Lottery.

CLASS XXII.

THE MANAGERS of ſaid LOTTERY preſent to the Public the following

SCHEME

Of the TWENTY-SECOND CLASS,

Conſiſting of 7000 Tickets, at THREE DOLLARS each, 21,000 Dollars.

1	Prize of	2500	Dolls. is	2500
1		1000		1000
15		100	are	1500
20		50		1000
20		40		800
20		30		600
40		20		800
60		10		600
70		8		560
80		6		480
2008		4		8032
2335	Prizes,			17872
4665	Blanks,		Deduction,	3128
7000	Tickets,		Amount,	21000

☞ This Claſs will commence drawing on or before the 1ſt of September.

TICKETS may be had of the ſeveral Managers in Charleſtown, and at the uſual places in Boſton.

THOMAS HARRIS,
MATTHEW BRIDGE,
SAMUEL SOLEY,
} Managers.

Charleſton, May 25, 1791.

HAZARD and ADDOMS,

No. 173, Market-Street,
HAVE TICKETS in the above, and in the Maſſachuſetts Second SEMI-ANNUAL LOTTERY, for Sale.

PRICE CURRENT.——PHILADELPHIA.

PER QUANTITY.

AUGUST 10.—DOLLARS at 7/6.

ANCHORS pr. lb.	6½d
Allum, Engliſh, pr. cwt.	32s 6d
Ditto, Roch pr. lb.	10d
Aſhes, pot, per ton,	37l 10s
——Pearl,	50l
Arrack pr. gall.	10s 12s 6d
Brandy, common,	7s 6d
——Cognac	9s 6d
Braziletto, pr. ton.	12l 16l
Bricks pr. M	28s to 30s
Bread, ſhip pr. cwt.	15s
Ditto, pilot	27s 6d
Ditto, ſmall water	40s 45s
Beer, American, in bot. pr. doz. bot. incl.	10s6
—— pr. bbl.	35s
BOARDS: Oak pr. M feet,	67s 4l
BOARDS: Merch. pine	100s
BOARDS: Sap, do.	3l
BOARDS: ——N. Eng.	82s
BOARDS: Cedar	100s
The above are the Shallop prices; for the Yard prices add 15s pr M.	
Brimſtone in rolls pr. cwt.	26s
BEEF: Iriſh pr. bbl.	
BEEF: Boſton	55s
BEEF: Country	50s
Butter pr. lb.	14d
——in kegs	10d
Cedar, red timber pr. foot	2s2s6d
Chocolate pr. lb.	12d
Coal pr. buſhel	1s 6d
Coffee pr. lb.	13d
Cinnamon	18s 20s
Cheeſe, Engliſh	1s 4d
——— Country	6d 7½d
CANDLES: Sper. pr. lb.	3s
CANDLES: Wax	4s 3d
CANDLES: Myrtle Wax	12d
CANDLES: Mould, tallow	10½d
CANDLES: Dipped	9½d
Cotton	1s 4d 1s 10d
Currants	1s6 2s
Cloves	9s
Copperas pr. cwt.	14s
Cordage	60s 62s6d
Cocoa	62s6d 67s6d
Duck, Ruſſia, pr. piece	80s
——Ravens	67s 72s 6d
Flour, Superfine, pr. bbl.	37s6d
——Common,	33s 6d
——Bur middlings, beſt	31s
——Middlings	24s
——Ship-ſtuff pr. cwt.	7s 8s
Flax pr. lb.	9d
Fuſtic pr. ton,	135s 150s
Feathers pr. lb.	2s 8d
Flaxſeed pr. buſh.	5s
Glue, pr. cwt.	7l 10s 8l
Ginger, white race	65s
Ditto, common	50s
Ditto, ground pr. lb.	9d
Ginſeng,	1s6 1s10
Gunpowder, cannon, pr. quarter caſk,	30s
Ditto, fine glazed	35s 6d
Gin, Holland, pr. gall.	5s 9d
Do. pr. caſe,	30s
GRAIN: Wheat pr. buſh	6s 8d
GRAIN: Rye	3s 6d
GRAIN: Oats	1s6d
GRAIN: Indian corn	2s7d
GRAIN: Barley	3s
GRAIN: ——Beſt ſhelled pr. lb.	3d
GRAIN: Buckwheat	2s 6d
Hemp, for. pr. ton,	45l53l
American, pr. lb.	4d
Hogſhead hoops, pr. M	5l6l
Herrings, pr. bbl.	18s 20s
Hides, raw pr. lb.	9d 10d
Hops	2s
Indigo, French,	10s
——Carolina	3s 7s
Irons, ſad pr. cwt.	50s
IRON: Caſtings	22s 6d 30s
IRON: Bar pr. ton,	29l 30l
IRON: Pig	10l
IRON: Sheet	65l
IRON: Nail rods	36l
Junk, pr. cwt.	10s 40s
Lard, hogs	9d 10d
Lead in pigs	40s 42s 6d
——in bars	50s
Lead, white	75s 80s
——red	50s
Leather, ſoal pr. lb.	1s 4d 1s 6d
Lignum vitæ pr. ton	42s 45s
Logwood	7l 5s 8l
Meal, Indian, pr. bbl.	17s
——Rye	25s
Mackarel, beſt	none.
——Common	25s
Mace pr. lb.	55s
Muſtard	2s 4d
Madder, beſt	15d 18d
Molaſſes pr. gall.	2s3d 2s6d
Marble, wrought, pr. foot,	14s
Maſt ſpars	2s 6d 6s
Mahogany	8d 10d
Nutmegs pr. lb.	62s
Nails, 10d 12d & 20d— 8d	8½d 9d
OIL: Linſeed, pr. gall.	4s
OIL: Train	1s 10d 2s
OIL: Spermaceti	3s 7d
OIL: Whale	1s 10d 2s
OIL: Olive	6s 6d
OIL: Ditto pr. caſe	36s
OIL: Beſt ſweet in flaſks, pr. box,	75s
OIL: —baſkets 12 bottles	37s6d
Oak timber pr. ton	38s
Porter pr. bbl.	40s
——London, pr. doz.	12s6d 15s
Porter, American pr. doz.	10s6
Pitch, pr. bbl.	15s
Pork, Burlington,	90s 100s
——Lower county	90s
——Carolina	70s
Peas, Albany	5s6d
Pepper, pr. lb.	3s
Pimento	1s 4d
Rice pr. cwt.	21s
Roſin pr. bbl.	20s
Raiſins, beſt, pr. keg	60s
Ditto pr. jar	32s
Ditto pr. box	35s
RUM: Jamaica pr. gall.	6s 6s6d
RUM: Antigua	6s
RUM: Windward	5s 6d
RUM: Barbadoes	5s 3d
RUM: Country, N. E.	3s 9d
RUM: Taffia	2s4d 2s6d
Saſſafras pr. ton	45s 60s
Salt petre, pr. cwt.	4l 10s 5l
Sulphur, flour	50s
Shot	48s
STEEL: German pr. cwt.	65s 70s
STEEL: Engliſh, bliſtered	75s
STEEL: American pr. ton	40l 60l
STEEL: Crowley's pr. fag.	80s
Snake root pr. lb.	1s 6d 2s8d
Soap, Common	5d 6d
——Brown	6d
——Caſtile	10d½
Starch	4d 6d
Snuff	1s6d 2s4d
Spermaceti, refined,	3s 6d
Sail Cloth, Engliſh, pr. yard,	1s6d 2s2d
——Boſton, No. I.	2s 3d
——— No. II.	2s 2d
——Ruſſia ſheeting, pr. p.	90s
SUGAR: Lump, pr. lb.	1s 5d
SUGAR: Loaf, ſingle refined	1s 6d
SUGAR: Ditto, double do.	1s 10d
SUGAR: Havannah, white	12d
SUGAR: Ditto, brown,	9d
SUGAR: Muſcovada, pr. cwt	75s82s
Spirits Turpentine pr. gall.	4s
SALT: Allum pr. buſh.	2s
SALT: Liverpool	2s 4d
SALT: Cadiz	2s
SALT: Liſbon	2s 4d
Ship build. W. O. frames p. ton,	90s 100s
Do. LO. & red C. do.	6l6l5s
Shingles, ſhort, p. M.	22s 6d
——long dreſſed	37s6d
Scantling, heart,	80s 100s
——Sap	50s 55s
STAVES: Pipe pr. 1200 pieces	60s
STAVES: W. O. hogſhead	7l 15s
STAVES: R. O. do.	5l 15s
STAVES: Leogan	6l
STAVES: Barrel	4l 10s
STAVES: Heading	8l
SKINS: Otter, beſt pr. piece	30s
SKINS: Minks	15s6d 3s
SKINS: Fox, grey	3s
SKINS: ——red	4s 8s4
SKINS: Martins	3s
SKINS: Fiſhers	2s6d 5s
SKINS: Bears	12s6d 25s
SKINS: Racoons	2s 4s
SKINS: Muſk-rats	9d 1s8d
SKINS: Beaver, pr. lb.	7s6 10s
SKINS: Deer, in hair	1s6d 2s3d
Tar, N. Jerſey, 24 gal. p. bbl.	7s6
——Carolina, 32 gall.	10s
Turpentine pr. bbl.	12s 6d
TOBACCO, 100lb.: James R. new beſt	28l
TOBACCO, 100lb.: ———inferior	20s2 5s6d
TOBACCO, 100lb.: ———old	35s
TOBACCO, 100lb.: Rappahannock	18s9 21s6
TOBACCO, 100lb.: Colo. Maryland	50s 60s
TOBACCO, 100lb.: Dark	18s
TOBACCO, 100lb.: Long-leaf	18s
TOBACCO, 100lb.: Eaſtern-ſhore	15s 17s6d
TOBACCO, 100lb.: Carolina, new	22s6d
TOBACCO, 100lb.: ———old	22s 6d 25s
TEAS: Hyſon pr. lb.	7s 8s9d
TEAS: Hyſon ſkin,	4s 6s 6d
TEAS: Souchong,	3s6d 7s
TEAS: Congo,	3s 4d 3s 9s
TEAS: Bohea,	2s 9d
Tallow, refined	8½d
Tin pr. box,	100s
Verdigreaſe pr. lb.	3s 6d 4s
Vermillion,	12s
Varniſh,	2s 6d
WINE: Madeira, pr. pipe	40l75l
WINE: Liſbon	36l
WINE: Teneriffe	20l10s 30l
WINE: Fayal pr. gall.	3s6d
WINE: Port pr. pipe	36l 43l
WINE: Ditto pr. gall.	6s
WINE: Do. in bottles, pr. doz.	30s
WINE: Claret	30s 45s
WINE: Sherry pr. gall.	6s9d 9s
WINE: Malaga	5s 6s6d
Wax, Bees pr. lb.	2s
Whale-bone, long pr. lb.	2s3d
———ſhort, pr. lb.	1s

COURSE OF EXCHANGE.

Bills of Exchange, London,
90 days, 73
Ditto 60 days 74
Ditto 30 days 75
Amſterdam, 60 days,
pr. guilder, 2s 11d 3s
30 days 3s1d
Government bills, drawn at 10 days per 11 guilders, 33s 4d

Funds of the United States.

ALL kinds of the *Public Debt* of the *Union*, bought, ſold, or exchanged; Foreign and Inland *Bills of Exchange* negociated; *Merchandize* of all ſorts bought and ſold on *Commiſſion*, and *all* other Buſineſs in the line of a Broker, tranſacted by

WILLIAM CLELAND,
At the Office, next door to the *Cuſtom-Houſe*, State-Street, *BOSTON*